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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1922.

Present Status of Reparations.

MERICANS read something daily about reparations to be paid by Germany. reparations should be reduced, or should be maintained, or a moratorium should be granted, or Germany has announced that she is to default on the January and February payments, or Germany has made an agreement to do physical restoration in France-and so on, ad infinitum. Many Americane, seeing these daily items in the press, may have come to the conclusion that Germany was always on the point of paying or promising, but never really paid anything. On December 31, the Financial News, of London, published an article setting forth the present status of German reparations which put the matter about as concisely as possible. The article includes the following: "By the London agreement, signed last May,

Germany undertook to pay annually to the allies 2,000,000,000,000 gold marks (payable in quarterly installments of 500,000,000 gold marks on January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year), plus a sum equivalent to 26 per cent of the value of German exports (payable in quarterly installments on February 15, May 15, August 15 and November 15 of each year). The total amount of the reparation payments fixed under the agreement was 132,000,000,000,000 gold marks, to the full value of which bonds are eventually to be issued by Germany to the allies, and the annual payments, already mentioned, will go to the service of these honds, either by way of interest or sinking fund.

"Before the London agreement was signed Germany had made payments in kind on reparation account totalling about 4,450,000,000 gold marks and about 100,000,000 gold marks in cash. In addition, Germany has since paid the sum of 1,000,000,-000,000 gold marks in cash-the amount of the July and October installments of the annual payment of 2,000,000,000,000 gold marks. From the total indemnity of 132,000,000,000,000 gold marks, therefore, a sum of about 5,500,000,000 gold marks has to be deducted, representing the total of the three items just mentioned, while Germany is also entitled to credit in respect of further deliveries in kind since May, together with the proceeds of the exports credit tax levied in certain allied countries. The first installment under the 26 per cent exports tax fell due on November 15 last, but the reparations commission stated that the amount was covered by credits already in their hands, and, although the exact sum has not been disclosed, estimates, place the figure at 250,000,000 gold marks.

"On this basis a total sum of about 5,800,000,-000,000 gold marks have so far been furnished by Germany towards her total liability of 132,000,000,-000,000 gold marks, but it must be remembered that the London agreement makes sundry provisions for the payment of interest and sinking funds and, therefore, only a portion of future payments will go in reduction of Germany's capital liability.

"The installments due in January and February are the third quarterly installment of 500,000,000 gold marks and the second installment in respect of the 26 per cent tax on exports, the amount due in respect of this item again being estimated at about 250,000,000 gold marks. The total involved, therefore, is about 750,000,000 gold marks, against which Germany is 'said to have stated she can only furnish about 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 gold marks."

Since this article appeared in the Financial News, Germany has been permitted, by the reparations commission, pending a review of the whole reparations question, which is expected, to make payments of 31,000,000 gold marks at ten-day intervals. At this date, two such payments have been made. This is all she has paid toward the January and February payments mentioned above.

Thoughts of Foreign Exchange.

THE excharge value of the British pound has been going up rapidly and steadily, so steadily that some have looked upon the advance as a sort of financial mystery. Why has British exchange been rising? Especially, why should British exchange rise while other foreign exchanges decline? The "man on the street," if there is such a person, perhaps thinks of foreign exchange as something which rises or falls without much rhyme or reason. Indeed, there are plenty of Americans who ought to know better, even some Americans abroad, who have bought, with hope of speculative gain, certain foreign monies because "it was about time they started to go up!" Probably the circumstances at the time were such as to make it quite impossible for them to rise in value.

Many European currencies have been declining so rapidly that it has been difficult to keep track of them. The Austrian crown, in Vienna, dropped to 10,000 to the dollar a little while ago, and then made something of a recovery. German marks have declined about 200 to the dollar. Russian roubles have no serious quotation, but they have been exchanged at from 200,000 to 500,000 to the dollar. Hungarian crowns rose in value from 600 to the dollar in February to 200 to the dollar in May and then slumped. The tendency is downward, in European exchange. But these foreign currencies don't all act together. French and Italian money have varied in exchange value, but within a rather narrow limit all year. Their value has not changed radically. Dutch and Swedish money are almost par. Swiss money is a trifle better than par. The

British pound, worth about \$4.00 in April, after a gradual rise, slipped until it was worth only about \$3.60 in July. Now, it has touched \$4.28 7-8, the highest since August 15, 1919. What's the meaning of it all?

"Let's ask a few questions and try to answer to our own satisfaction. Perhaps we can learn why British exchange is rising and some others de-

T. What is "par" as applied to a foreign currency?

"Par" is the stipulated or pretended gold value of a foreign currency. In America, we express the "par" value of a foreign currency by stying what the unit of that currency would be worth in dollars and cents if that unit actually represented the weight of gold it claims to represent. The British pound is supposed to represent \$4.86 5-8 in gold. That is its "par."

2. What causes money to be at "par."

Money is at "par" when it is exchangeable for gold. Americans—can get gold for their paper money in amounts equal to those prescribed on the money. Europeans, with certain unimportant exceptions, cannot exchange their paper money for gold.

3. If money is not exchangeable for gold and is, therefore, in international exchange, below par, what determines how much below par it is?

In general, money is below par in propor-1. What is "par as applied to a foreign

In general, money is below par in propor-tion to the chances of its getting back to a gold basis, to the point where it is exchangeable for gold.

4. What determines its likelihood of getting ck to the point of its being exchangeable for

The ratio of the amount of paper money or other below par money outstanding to the gold reserve held by the government to support such money. For money to be at par it is not necessary that the gold should equal the money outstanding, but there must be enough gold to meet all demands made upon it. Nations, therefore, with gold reserves bearing a rela-tively high ratio to the paper or other below par money in circulation, but not high enough to make that money exchangeable for gold, have foreign exchange quotations nearer to par than nations whose gold-to-money ratio is lower.

5. If the exchange value of a currency rises, what causes that rise?

The increased likelihood of that currency's returning to a gold basis.

6. What causes such increased likelihood?

These causes may be listed: An increase in the gold reserve; a decrease in the paper money or other below par money outstanding; better business, thereby causing a greater demand for money as a medium of exchange and having an effect similar to reducing the amount outstanding: greater political stability and thereby greater confidence in the future of the currency. 7. If the exchange value of a currency falls, what causes that fall?

The decreased likelihood of that currency's returning to a gold basis.

8. What causes such decreased likelihood?

The contrary of those listed before. These may be listed: a decrease in the gold reserve; an increase in the paper money or other below par money outstanding (consider the vast floods of paper money issued from the government printing presses of Europe!); poorer business; a decline in political stability.

It is apparent that the old rule of supply and demand affecting the price is not absent from the foreign exchange situation. The more paper money a government prints (without increasing the gold or equivalent supporting that money), the less valuable it becomes. Indeed, the value usually decreases even faster than the increased printing would seem to warrant, for these floods of paper money destroy confidence outside of the country in the future of the money. It is quite the rule that the internal purchasing power of money decreases proportionately to the amount issued, while the foreign exchange value may decrease much faster, perhaps twice as fast. It is clear that a "favorable" balance of trade, that is, an excess of exports over imports, causes a greater demand for a country's money and, thus contributes to a rise in that country's foreign exchange. The reverse, of course, is true of an "unfavorable" balance of trade. Speculative buying of a country's currency would, likewise, for a time, send up the rate, though this is a temporary factor and would be nullified when the unloading process took place.

Perhaps, now, we can see some reason in the course of British foreign exchange. Up to the time of the coal strike in Britain-April 1, 1921the prospect of Britain's getting back to a gold basis was gradually improving. Business was get ting better, the debt was being decreased, the amount of paper money outstanding was being reduced, political conditions were becoming more steady. The debt had actually been reduced about \$1,000,000,000 in a year. The coal strike curtailed business terribly, greatly increased the government's expense, cut the government's income greatly through vast losses of income tax and other receipts, disturbed the political situation. It postponed the time of putting the currency on a gold basis. Since the settlement of the strike, British business has improved, especially her foreign trade, the reduction of the debt has been resumed, the currency in circulation has decreased, the political situation is better. The prospect of prodigious government economies, as recommended by the economy committee headed by Sir Eric Geddes, indicates further debt and currency reduction and further progress toward a gold basis. Britain financed the war and the after war period without a great currency inflation. She paid her bills principally by internal loans and taxation, the British taxes being the highest in the world. Is it any wonder that German exchange has fallen so that the mark is worth but half a cent, when the German note circulation has increased from 1,890,893,000 in 1914 to 113.458,889,000? Is it any wonder that Soviet roubles are nearly worthless when there are 11,152,000,-000,000 of them in circulation?

Czecho-Slovak money has been gaining in its foreign exchange value. In the midst of countries whose currencies have been tumbling, this is an odd phenomenon. Why is it? Because it "was time for it to go up?" No; because Czecho-Slovakia has been balancing her budget, because her business has been improving, because she is blessed with strong and wise political leaders. Czecho-Slovakia has not been increasing her currency circulation. Foreign exchange values are not rhymeless and reasonless at all; they respond to certain conditions inevitably.

Headline in New York paper: "Henrietta Beattie is Paroled After Serving Six Months for Good Behavior." Such, then, is the reward of virtue.

The only difference between Jesse James and some apartment house landlords is that Jesse had a horse.

A particularly pathetic thing happened in Brooklyn this week. A gunman shot himself by mistake.

One reader says he belongs to one of the early Dutch families. They got up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

NEW YORK LIFE **DE LUXE VIEWED** AS BEWILDERING

McIntyre Tells of Gorgeous Scenes in 15-Room Apartments.

By O. O. M'INTYRE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.- The mere tricious brilliancy of New York's de luxe apartments is bewildering One in particular flings a majestic facade skyward in the peaceful purlieus of upper Park ayenue. The only entrances are by motor circling in from the street.

Two footmen in powdered wigs and knickerbockers agiliter with silver buckles stand to turn the revolving door. Inside awaits an-other lackey whose costume in even more gorgeous. He has a superb English drawl and is completely overawing in his grandeur.

The elevator operators are knick-crbockered and their silvners are

orbookered and their slippers are bright with buckles. No detail is lacking in ultra razzle-dazzle. The telephone girls might well grace the front row chorus of a reigning musical comedy hit. There is an operator for each tenant.

Hidden lights shes soft glow on pracefully carved estites and enor-

gracefully carved settees and enormously high-back and brocaded chairs, plucked from royal menages in the foyer. There are no hallways. The elevators stop at private entrances to each apart-ment, and no apartment has less than fifteen rooms. Special elevators carry children

and nursemaids, who are hidden away as much as possible. One imagines a book agent, once inside, meeting no milder fate than the guillotine. The florist department alone 's

larger than any shop on Fifth aveflowers for table decorations at all meals. One may have a home-cooked dinner or, by pressing a button, bring the French cusinier from the marbled laborinths below He will suggest the dinner, pre-pare it, and have it served by hand-picked waiters. Each apart-

hand-picked waiters. Each apartment has its little court, with running fountains and leaping fish sporting in the apray. Too on each floor are a private barber, colffeur, and tailor, catering gratis

tation. He was in the threes of an attack of indigestion and encased in mountain high, soft, silken blankets. Once upon a time he was a puddler. A masseur, manicurist and barber were working over him. "Too bad you're laid up," I ven-tured. "Yes," he groaned, "I cat too much cabbage yesterday." Later the official perfume sprayers arrived and I departed—skidding on a double-barreled, six-pix-Polar bear rug en route. But haughty . No

A doughty old clubman sat in the bridge whist room of his club the other day waiting for some cronics. A process server stepped in and anded him a summons in a suit filed by a young sprite of the the-after for what the headline boys call "heart balm." He read it, tore it up and tossed the remains into the open fireplace. "Can't trust no one any more." he sighed. "I'm even getting suspicious of my boot "Can't trust

Answers to These Questions
Be Published Tomorrow.

 What is a pentagon?
 Who was the first murderer?
 Who was credited with being the original abolitionist of th United States studied by Lincoln: 4. What was the dat great Liston earthquake?

What was the Minotaur? eive its name?

Answers to Yesterday's Questions. 1. For what is Fort Sumter, S. C., noted? The first conflict of the improve the situation. It will have civil war. On April 12, 1861, Gen. Beauregard and his Confederate rooms canvassed looked as if they

the rule, in the opinion that the rule is the rule, in the opinion that the rule is t

trious? The elder and the younger Pitt. Philip of Macedon and his son, Alexander the Great.

white for purity and blue for justice.

8. Who is William B. Wilson? A

Making a New Book to Take the Place of the One Bill Hohenzollern WOMAN, 2500 YEARS Tore Up.—By J. N. Darling.



Open Court Letters to The Herald

Other People's Views on Current Events

Government Hotels Again. To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

this ubiquitous question as to destroying these buildings? The writ-er has been told that the plant cost one any more. he sighed. "I'm no one any more." he sighed with the fire years, or 5 per cent on the investment. Or, regarding the salways been the butt of New York's scorn for no reason at all. Brook-lyn is peopled by those who like fine homes with spacious lawns. The home life there is akin to that of the small town and despite its size there is ackine to hat of the small town and despite its size there is ackine to hat of being resurecitated), it was provided by the outland of the small town and despite its size there is ackine to hat of the government's business as to an individual (which thought seems in need lof. being resurecitated), it was child the fire years, or as long as they big Sunday noonday dinners.

MEMORY TESTS.

The home with spacious lawns. The home life there is ackine to that of the small town and despite its size there is ackine to that of the government's business as to an interview with here. Sunday norning Brookfyn makes a church going event—dressing in Sunday clothes and going home to big Sunday noonday dinners.

MEMORY TESTS.

The long the provided in the size of the bear and able. but the washington papers, particularly of your own paper, in retained to say and able, but the duary always had the quarrel 1 have always had the the Washington papers, particularly always had the quarrel 1 have always had the washington papers from the standpoint of a Washington was paper from the standpoint of a Washington papers in retained in, these columns, they it depends not the quarrel 1 have always had the washington papers and able, but the washington papers and able, but the washington papers and able, but the duary paper of the washington papers and able, but the washington papers and able, but the washington papers of the wash But instead of being of the Washington papers, partic-

is hardly a girl or woman there who does not feel she is paying more for board and room than she making some business for the community, and the comfort of weit heated rooms, hot water for baths at all times, parlor room, and laundry pfivileges are worth some and proposition. rifice in other lines. These con-6. When were the first coins struck by the United States government and what were they?
7. From whom does A market with those unable to sympathize with those unable to sympathize 7. From whom does America re- with those unable to rent rooms, we do feel that Washington has a ho founded the Christian c Church? When:
hat is the principal Serbian most cities of its size. That the coin known as and what is its present approximate value in relation to American money?

10. From what is linseed oil

11. From what is linseed oil summer months but come back for the winter. The writer had no of residing permanently in the tels, but found it impossible troops faid siege to the fort held had not been cleaned within the by a small garrison of eighty men, memory of man, rooms that only who kept the enemy at bay until cleaning was needed to make quite the 14th, then lowered their flag attractive. And excessive rates

2. What year was the United of joining Canada and the United States first taken up? 1778. Articles were drawn by Congress at George Washington's request.

But residence in the hotels has not been all sunshine. In fact they ticles were drawn by Congress at ducements at times to their guests. eorge Washington's request.

3. By what appearance may the to move out. But the food has imdifference between a toad and a proved, although much longing is frog be told? A toad is principally voiced for plainer food, more vegefrog be told? A toad is principally voiced for plainer food, more vegeta terrestrial animal, while a frog is tables, fewer fancy salads and despenhiblous. Toads have warty serts and more fruit sauces. Another improvement, after severe are always slimy and moist. Frogs discomfort borne in observance of a resort the rule to keep fire-escape doors than toads, and their hind toes are long and webbed for swimming. the rule to keep freesca closed, was that screen do added so the doors could h long and webbed for swimming.

4. Who were the "carpet baggers?" They were Northern politicians who sought temporary homes in the South after the civil war in order to qualify as office holders. They took little baggage with them to their new homes. their new homes.

5. What are the two best-known lights will vanish ere long. instances of famous men who were should this be a rule in the hotels the fathers of sons still more illuswhen one is permitted to ha them in any other place? It impossible to read a newspaper Alexander the Great.

6. What is" Quo Vadis?" What do with the light in the ceiling. So, the words mean? A story by Sien-kiewicz which treats of life in Rome under Nero, and contrasts the exunder Nero, and contrasts the expense of the story by Sien-kiewicz which treats of the simple of the needs of the simple of t

cesses of paganism with the sim-olicity of Christian life. Literally, these hotels is an arresting others manifest in the planning of "Whither goest thou."

7. What do the colors of the "Stars and Stripes" symbolize as given by Charles Summer? Red is for valor, white for purity and blue for justice.

former miner who served as Sec-retary of Labor under former Pres-ident Woodrow Wilson. Would Square Press Policies. 19. How many national parks are there in the United States? TwentyThe Herald hands a recent issue of the Herald hands.

Communications will not be returned unless specific request for such return is made and stamps inclosed.

Letters should be typewritten whenever possible. Communications extremely difficult to read will not be considered. No communications signed with actitious names will be used.

I think it very safe to say there shardly a girl or woman there who does not feel she is paying they want to start a "type of probe. Such stuff in our newspapers certainly does our city no good and ac complishes no good in itself and the newspapers are also doing bus-iness in and deriving their profits from the District of Columbia, it would seem to me that they should proceed along a line with regard to their news policy in these matters.
WASHINGTONIAN.

Would Abolish War.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: No doubt there is a public conscience as has been much talked of in the arms conference, but that public conscience exists among napublic conscience as has been much talked of over a mile every morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread, scattered very morning to work I manage to get rid of at least one and a half or two loaves of stale bread. tions in their saner moments. In war, conscience prevents nothing.

Fear or retaliation is the only effect or retaliation is the only effect of specific fed were black with the ravenous little flocks. How grateful they finanthe fective deterrent of any available means to accomplish a desired purpose. All other bars of restraint cal outlay for this is only 10c when less than the state bread at bakeries. pose. All other bars of restaurant like are withdrawn. Nations fight like for terrorized beasts.

It is nonsense to talk about ruling out this or that method of warfare or of attempting to bar certain weapons. The nation's life
that is at stake will resort to the
Tailor's cents a load. Anyone surely
can scatter a few cents' worth of
venus, the Sun and Mars are all is
malefic aspect.

Most human activities are subject to
home, and feel amply repaid for
adverse rule and for this reason there
is cause to rejoice because Sunday

I also plead for the stray cats most effective course at hand in order to preserve its existence. If and dogs, and for the poorly cared for horses. If the feline and canneaus of settling disputes between means of settling disputes between means of settling disputes between to the Animal Rescue League misjudgments, discontent and discont means of settling disputes between actions, it may as well be recognized once and for all that there will be no lessening of its horrors when war comes. It will remain just as brutal as it ever has been listle warm water, where in their allittle warm water, where in their way cause irritability and ill tempor. There is a menacing sign for down the warm water, where in their way which was considered way. just as brutal as it ever has been. Each succeeding war will be more expensive than the last, both in life and in property; each will be (ollowed with a greater wave of crime, unrest and industrial disruption. in proportion to its size, than the last. It cannot be veneered successfully. Its true characteristics of the smaller sort frozen stift.

All though Sunday is popular as a wisiting day, all who are wise will avoid association with relatives be burdens to themselves or human beings. Only this morning I saw a collariess, scrawny bit of a fox termination. Mars continues in an aspect that neered successfully. Its true character will soon wear through. As always has been the case, the most deadly weapons obtainable will be used, and there will be no restraints recognized, except through fear of effective retaliation.

War, glorified in the past, no longer serves a useful purpose if, in fact, it ever did. It should be outlawed, but if that fails, any attempt to control the evil, once it is begun, will be futile, If the arms conference fails in providing a Patronize the market men who

conference falls in providing a Patronize the market men who means to prevent war, the attempt are the most considerate of their at outlawing any instrument of livestock, and in general follow war will be more futile than the the Bible injunction of the "cup of

The thug will use the gun no matter lets with accurate accounts of what rules have been agreed to transactions as soon as they were concluded. These tablets, some of previously. The same will be the case in any future war. Make any fire, have been preserved for many

can camouflage in war, but you cannot camouflage war. War is war.
ROY C. DADDY. but it has remained for the Bureau Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Aid the Stray Ones.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: Let me heartily indorse the plea to feed the birds, made in the letter by Marion Welsh, printed in a year ago. At the end of the war as your columns January 30.

It is true that they are hardy creatures, but hardy creatures find aviation is apparent when it is re it difficult, nevertheless, to procure food in city streets piled with food in city streets piled with snow and, in fact, the whole win ter long, for in good weather the plane. Whenever the plane turned first thing in the morning the rapidly, or was stunted, compasses first thing in the morning the street sweepers are busily sweeping up the refuse. I am not an that many pilots lost their lives by advocate of dirty streets, but it losing all idea of direction. Several does seem hard for the little spar. of the air mail pilots have been row scavengers to be robbed of killed because of the lack of a sat scavengers to be robbed of these pitiful scraps. On my get the stale bread at bakeries or 5 cents a loaf. Anyone surely

Patronize the market men who

AGO, HAD STRONG **RIGHTS AT LAW**

Cuneiform Records Give Data on Ancient Babylonia.

SUNDAY, PEBRUARY 5, 1921. Women of Babylonia 2,500 years ago had strong legal rights comparable in many respects to the rights of women today. This fact will soon be made public, with other scientific data on life and customs in ancient Babylonia, by a publication giving the contents of cuneiform records in possession of Goucher College at Baltimore.

In the Goucher collection, new deciphered, there are receipts for wine, records of bailment, payrolls in connection with the digging of a canal, and many others, including a record of the tithe paid to the temple by Belshazzar, then the crown prince.

But Goucher girls are interested

But Goucher girls are interested in the two tablets that reveal the legal rights of Babylonian women, says Professor Raymond Philip Dougherty, who conducts their classes in Biblical literature. "The lease of four houses from a woman for four years is explained in one tablet." he says. "It is dated in the twenty-second year of the twenty-second year of Nebuch-adnezzar. This document shows adnezzar. This document shows that a Babylonian woman in the sixth century B. C. could own consixth century B. C. could own con-siderable real estate and had the right to draw up a rigid agree-ment in leasing it. A fine was im-posed in case of any breakage."
"Tablet No. 385 records the sale of a slave. In this document the wife is placed on an equality with her husband in the ownership and

sale of property. No difference is recognized between the two in the responsibility assumed in making the contract. There is undoubted evidence here of the high legal position reached by women in Babylonian, long before the dawn of women's parties and suffrage

movements."

Deciphered tablets in the Gouch-Fer collection, of which there are nearly 1,000, belong to the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar (604-561 B. C.) and Nabonidus (555-528 B. C.) of Nebuchadnezzar (604-561 B. C.) and Nabonidus (555-538 B. C.) These two kings together reigned a total of sixty years of the cighty-seven years representing the Neo-Babylonian period. The tablets, fashioned in clay, were excavated at the mound Warka in Southern Babylonia. This mound is the site of the ancient city of Erech, one of the carliest cities founded in Mesopotamia. The life of ancient Babylonia centered in the temple, which controlled the secular as well as the religious activities of the district over which it exercised purisdiction. Naturally the main function of the temple was to perform coremonies in honor of the gods, but it also served as a bank and court for the financial and legal affairs of the people. Care-ful records of all these dealings were kept by the temple author tties. Scribes skilled in the use o stituting a penknife for an automatic pistol in the hands of a policeman. the stylus indented soft clay tabconcluded. These tablets, some of them sun-dried, others baked in the

but it has remained for the Bureau of Standards to apply it in such a way as to make the device practically operative under the vere conditions prevailing in ac-

tual flight or airplane stunts.

had been devised. Its importance to with to keep up with the evolutions of a were not reliable. The result was of the air mail pilots have been isfactory compass. One of them coashed at full speed into a moun-

HOROSCOPE.

SUNDAY, FERRUARY 5 1600 This is read as a most unfortunate day, according to astrology. Uranus,

the slight trouble. Is cause to rejoice because Sunday
I also plead for the stray cats limits dangers that otherwise would

Persons whose birthdate it is may have rather a strenuous year. They should guard against litigation. Young women should be especially discreet.
Children born on this day may be To the Editor. The Washington Herald:

I was much interested in the sensible editorial in a recent issue of
The Hérald headed "Purpose of Investigations." The editorial policy is a selected with the senthe Bible injunction of the "cup of cold water unto the least of these."

Children born on this day may be arms conference itself. The outand so individually try to help
make our Capital City the example
it should be in all good works.

Yestigations." The editorial policy is a selected with the cold water unto the least of these."

Take the Bible injunction of the "cup of cold water unto the least of these."

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